

Library.

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958

Wm. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

Annual Report of the Chief Public
Health Inspector

R. J. WILCOX, M.S.I.A.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28920673>

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958

Wm. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

Annual Report of the Chief Public
Health Inspector

R. J. WILCOX, M.S.I.A.

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1958

Chairman of the Council :

E. LING, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

J. R. JULIAN

Members :

H. A. ALLISON	A. V. MIDDLETON
F. E. BALDRY	A. E. NEWLOVE
W. T. BRUCE	A. N. PALMER
W. S. BRUMFIELD	G. A. READER
C. A. CROCKFORD (Mrs.)	F. RICHARDSON
A. T. F. WILSON-FILMER, J.P.	W. W. ROBERTS
T. H. FREEMAN	W. ROBSON
D. M. GLIDDON (Miss)	W. SCOTT
T. GIBSON	G. W. SELLERS
E. HARDMAN	E. V. SWANN
H. E. HAVERCROFT	J. E. TAYLOR
M. K. HUZZARD (Mrs.)	B. E. THOMPSON
P. JACKSON	H. WADY, B.E.M.
E. A. LACEY	G. A. WALKER
H. W. MACKRILL	H. WOOD
C. R. MAXSTED, J.P.	J. WOOD
	V. M. ZERNY (Mrs.)

OFFICIALS :

Clerk and Solicitor : NEVILLE HOBSON, M.C., J.P., 26 & 28 Lairgate, Beverley.

Chief Financial Officer : H. R. MATTHEWS, F.A.C.C.A., 36 Market Place, Beverley.

Deputy Financial Officer : B. LONG, F.A.C.C.A., 36 Market Place, Beverley.

Engineer, Surveyor and Architect : G. PALFREYMAN, F.I.A.S., M.I.S.A., A.I.A.A., 22 Lairgate, Beverley.

Chief Administrative Assistant : Miss E. H. JOHNSON, 26 & 28 Lairgate, Beverley.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

Medical Officer of Health : WM. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Divisional Health Office, Lord Roberts Road, Beverley.

Chief Public Health Inspector : R. J. WILCOX, M.S.I.A., 22 Lairgate, Beverley.

Additional Public Health Inspector : D. J. BRAY, A.R.S.I., 22 Lairgate, Beverley.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1958

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Beverley Rural District Council.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health for 1958.

Vital Statistics

The various statistical tables in this report give the numbers and age distribution of Births, Deaths and Infectious Diseases occurring in the Beverley Rural District during 1958. The main causes of death in the district were the same as those throughout the remainder of the country, namely, heart disease, vascular lesions of the central nervous system, and cancer.

The total number of deaths of children under one year was 5, and the main causes of these infant deaths was, once again, prematurity. The Infant Mortality Rate compared favourably with previous years, and with the country as a whole. It would now appear that until further knowledge about the cause of prematurity and congenital malformations is obtained, no substantial progress will be made in further reducing the Infant Mortality Rate, as these are now the two primary causes, both locally and nationally, of infant deaths.

As I have previously stated, it is not possible from the statistics available to obtain an accurate estimate of the extent and type of general sickness occurring locally in the district. The weekly figures supplied by the National Insurance Offices provide a figure as to the number of people off work due to illness in any one week, and any sudden rise in this figure is presumably caused by outbreaks of such conditions as influenza in the winter months. It would be both useful and interesting to know the incidence of the different types of illness, including minor mental conditions, occurring in any one year.

Infectious Disease

The Beverley Rural District remained relatively free from outbreaks of any serious form of Infectious Disease during 1958. In the last quarter, Measles became prevalent in the

Schools, and up to the end of the year a total of 113 cases, mainly among children between 3 and 9 years of age, had been notified. This condition is not a serious health problem but has a certain nuisance value, especially in schools where the attendance tends to drop significantly during an epidemic.

Three cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the Rural District, all of the paralytic type.

Fourteen new cases of Tuberculosis came to light, making a total of 152 recorded tuberculous patients in the district. However, this is probably not a true figure as records quickly become out of date due to the recovery and movement of patients.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The campaign to vaccinate against Poliomyelitis was extended to include all persons up to 26 years of age, and a start was made on this group towards the end of the year.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus continues to be offered to all children attending the Infant Welfare Clinics, and B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to the 13—14 year old group of school children. This latter form of immunisation now appears to be more readily accepted by parents, and the response from the schools in the district was very satisfactory. These arrangements are, of course, the responsibility of the East Riding County Council.

Water and Sewerage

The question of the regionalisation of water supplies was still under discussion at the end of the year, following the publication of the report of Mr. Veale, the Minister's Inspector. There are, approximately, 500 houses in the Rural District supplied by private bores and wells. The water from these sources is, as far as possible, tested from time to time to ensure that it is fit for drinking purposes. In the area as a whole, practically 90% of domestic premises are supplied with mains water.

Further progress was made towards the completion of the Woodmansey Sewerage Scheme, and the Schemes for Newbald, Leven and Tickton.

Milk and Food

Regular visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the various food premises in the district, and, where necessary, pressure was brought to bear on shop-keepers to ensure

that they were maintaining a satisfactory standard of hygiene on their premises, and complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

It is pleasing to report that most shop-keepers are co-operative in this respect and appreciate the value to trade in general of clean and hygienic premises. There are, of course, a few delinquents who prefer to carry on in their own way with the minimum of attention to hygienic details, and a disregard of the possible consequences to their customers. Fortunately, these people are few, and, where necessary, stronger pressure is gradually changing their outlook.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Council, the Clerk, the Public Health Inspectors, and all other Officials, for their co-operation and help during the year.

WM. FERGUSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1959.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Population (estimated mid 1958).....	21,140
Number of inhabited houses (estimated 1/4/58).....	6,488
Rateable Value (1/4/58).....	£240,036
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31/3/58)....	£978 19s. 3d.
Total Births.....	328
Birth-rate.....	17.83
Total Deaths.....	230
Death-rate.....	10.22
Deaths of infants under one year of age.....	5
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births).....	15.24
Number of Illegitimate Births.....	10

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General has notified his estimation of the population at mid 1958 as 21,140, which is a decrease of 740 over the figure for 1957.

Births. There were 324 live births registered in the Rural District during 1958 (this is 17 less than in 1957). Of these, 154 were males and 170 females, and the birth rate was 17.83, as compared with 18.14 the previous year. There were 10 illegitimate births, 6 males and 4 females.

Still Births. There were 4 still births during the year, 2 males and 2 females, giving a still birth rate of 12.35 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths. During the year there were 230 deaths, 112 males and 118 females, being an increase of 2 compared with the figure for 1957. The death rate was 10.22, compared with 9.90 in 1957.

Infant Mortality. There were 5 infant deaths during 1958, 3 males and 2 females, equivalent to a rate of 15.24 per 1,000 live births.

Immunisation during 1958

The Number of children immunised during the year was as follows :—

	Primary Injections		Boosting Doses
	Under 5	5—14	
(a) against diphtheria only...	78	9	134
(b) against diphtheria and whooping cough.....	18	—	10
(c) against whooping cough only.....	56	—	—
(d) against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus..	144	3	36

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population

Year	England and Wales	Beverley Rural District
LIVE BIRTHS		
1958	16.4	17.83
1957	16.1	18.14
1956	15.7	17.98
1955	15.0	14.63
1954	15.2	16.38
DEATHS		
1958	11.7	10.22
1957	11.5	9.90
1956	11.7	9.86
1955	11.7	9.85
1954	11.3	11.68

NOTE : The Rates for the last five years are per 1,000 Home Population which includes service personnel.

Rate per 1,000 Live Births

STILL BIRTHS

Year	England and Wales	Beverley Rural District
1958	21.6	12.35
1957	22.5	22.66
1956	23.0	8.67
1955	23.1	21.2
1954	24.0	25.4

Principal Causes of Death

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.....	2	—	2
2. Whooping Cough.....	—	1	1
3. Malignant neoplasm of stomach.....	2	5	7
4. Malignant neoplasm of lungs and bronchus.	3	—	3
5. Malignant neoplasm of breast.....	—	2	2
6. Malignant neoplasm of uterus.....	—	1	1
7. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .	10	10	20
8. Leukaemia and aleukaemia.....	1	—	1
9. Diabetes.....	—	2	2
10. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.....	19	23	42
11. Coronary disease and angina.....	15	16	31
12. Hypertension with heart disease.....	2	6	8
13. Other heart diseases.....	17	15	32
14. Other circulatory diseases.....	5	7	12
15. Influenza.....	1	—	1
16. Pneumonia.....	5	11	16
17. Bronchitis.....	6	4	10
18. Other diseases of the respiratory system....	2	—	2
19. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1	1	2
20. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	2	1	3
21. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	3	—	3
22. Congenital malformation.....	1	1	2
23. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	8	5	13
24. Motor vehicle accidents.....	3	1	4
25. All other accidents.....	2	4	6
26. Suicide.....	2	2	4
TOTAL, all causes ..	112	118	230

Age distribution of Deaths

AGES AT DEATH	1956	1957	1958
Under 1 year.....	10	3	5
1—5 years.....	1	2	—
6—15 years.....	2	1	—
16—25 years.....	3	5	1
26—45 years.....	7	9	11
46—65 years.....	33	49	53
66 years and over.....	180	159	160
TOTALS.....	236	228	230

Deaths under 1 year

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Year	England and Wales	Beverley Rural District
1958	22.5	15.24
1957	23.1	8.70
1956	23.8	29.15
1955	24.9	21.2
1954	25.4	25.5

Table showing Age Distribution of Infantile Deaths

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spina bifida	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hirschsprung's Disease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	2

Vaccinations

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1—2	3—4	5—14	15 or over	TOTAL
Number vaccinated . . .	244	8	7	6	7	272
Number re-vaccinated	—	1	4	8	13	26

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities. Specimens for pathological examination are sent to the Laboratories at the Hull and Beverley Hospitals and to the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Bacteriological and biological examinations of milk, water and ice-cream are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Ambulance Facilities. The conveyance of all cases (including infectious diseases) is the responsibility of the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

Clinics. Tuberculosis. A Clinic is held each Thursday afternoon at the Chest Clinic, Westwood Hospital, Beverley.

Venereal Disease. A clinic is held daily at the Clinic, Mill Street, Hull.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Child Welfare Clinics. During the year the County Council held Infant Welfare Clinics at various centres throughout the Rural District, and the following table gives some indication of the service provided. :—

CENTRE	Frequency Sessions	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Attendances	
		1958	1957	1956-53	Total	Average per Session
Bishop Burton	Every 4 weeks	12	14	36	300	23
Brough	„ week	64	59	41	1,475	28
R.A.F. Leconfield	„ 4 weeks	31	24	43	293	20
Leven	„ 4 „	6	7	16	141	11
North Ferriby	„ 2 „	38	48	28	801	31
North Newbald	„ 4 „	10	9	12	117	10
South Cave	„ 4 „	16	9	9	184	14
Swanland	„ 4 „	3	7	11	99	8
Walkington	„ 4 „	5	9	20	101	8

Relaxation Classes for expectant mothers are held on Wednesday and Thursday each week at the Beverley Clinic.

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	65 years and over	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	8	2	1	1	—	—	13
Whooping Cough	1	3	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	14
Acute Poliomyelitis										
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	20	25	62	3	—	—	—	—	113
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	1	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	10
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	5	26	30	78	6	2	7	3	2	159

The Incidence of Infectious Diseases during the Past 5 years

DISEASE	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever	21	9	8	15	13
Whooping Cough	16	56	44	21	14
Poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	3	1	—	—	3
Measles	91	239	236	391	113
Acute Pneumonia	6	4	6	9	1
Dysentery	3	16	47	2	10
Food Poisoning	1	9	—	5	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	3	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	10	—
Erysipelas	1	3	2	4	1
TOTALS	152	343	344	457	159

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year, 14 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified or came to notice, and the following table shows the age and sex distribution of the new cases.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1958

AGE GROUP	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—5 years	—	—	—	—
6—15 years.....	—	1	3	2
16—25 years.....	1	2	—	—
26—35 years.....	2	2	—	—
36—45 years.....	—	—	—	—
46—65 years.....	—	1	—	—
66 years and over.....	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	3	6	3	2

The following table shows the additions to and removals from the Register during the year :—

	Males		Females		TOTAL
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
Number of cases on Register at the 31st December, 1957.....	57	20	50	15	142
Cases added to Register :—					
(a) Notified for the first time.....	3	3	6	2	14
(b) Brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification.....	—	—	—	—	—
Removed from Register on account of death, change of address, etc.....	3	—	1	—	4
Number of cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1958.....	57	23	55	17	152

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1958

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Beverley Rural District Council.*

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1958.

Water

Numerous meetings have been held between the various local authorities in the East Riding concerning the re-grouping of water undertakings and discussions are continuing.

The number of domestic premises supplied with mains water continues to show a steady annual increase and by the end of the year almost 90% of such premises obtained water from mains supplies.

All mains water is chlorinated at source. There has been no shortage during the period under review. 6 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and 6 for chemical analysis, and all proved satisfactory.

In the Council's area of supply, new service connections were afforded to 42 new houses, 9 existing and 13 agricultural and other properties.

28 samples from private bores and wells were submitted for bacteriological examination and the appropriate action was taken in each case.

The following table shows the position concerning domestic water supplies at the end of the year.

**WATER SUPPLIES (ALL HOUSES)
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958**

	No. of Houses	Mains Supplies			Bores & Wells			Other		
		Own Tap	Common Standpipe	Street Standpipe	Own Well	Common Well	Street Well	Springs	Rainwater	
Beswick	96	65	—	—	18	—	—	7	—	6
Bishop Burton . . .	127	116	7	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Brantingham	117	109	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Cave, South	471	440	3	—	11	7	—	—	2	8
Cherry Burton . . .	123	101	5	—	8	3	—	—	—	6
Dalton Holme	96	78	9	—	2	—	—	—	2	5
Ellerker	107	94	2	—	5	2	—	—	2	2
Elloughton	925	904	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	7
Etton	115	91	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Ferriby, North . . .	767	756	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leconfield	119	80	—	—	25	10	—	4	—	—
Leven	254	160	8	—	34	38	—	2	—	12
Lockington	154	120	3	—	12	17	—	2	—	—
Lund	105	87	12	—	3	—	—	—	2	1
Molescroft	368	353	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—
Newbald	215	182	15	—	13	—	—	—	1	4
Routh	36	24	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	1
Rowley	204	158	2	12	12	3	3	—	10	4
Skidby	217	188	11	—	5	11	—	—	—	2
Swanland	448	431	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Tickton	186	92	5	—	43	38	5	—	—	3
Walkington	262	234	3	21	1	—	—	—	1	2
Wawne	183	110	12	5	20	29	—	—	—	7
Welton	378	314	7	47	1	8	—	1	—	—
Woodmansey	518	370	18	—	125	3	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	6591	5657	151	85	373	204	8	16	23	74
		5893			585			113		
Per cent.		85.83	2.29	1.29	5.66	3.10	0.12	0.24	0.35	1.12
		89.41			8.88			1.71		

Sewerage and Drainage

Regular attention and maintenance has been given to all existing sewers and sewage disposal works.

At the end of the year tenders had been accepted for the Woodmansey Sewerage Scheme (Second Stage) and also for the Newbald Sewerage Scheme. Authority was received from the Ministry to invite tenders for the sewerage of Leven and Tickton.

The number of houses where the sanitary accommodation consists of an ashpit-privy or pail closet is continually being reduced as these are converted into water closets. Grants towards the cost of such conversions were given in appropriate cases.

Food Premises

There are 156 food premises in the district, the majority being retail shops. Inspections were carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and, where necessary, informal notices were served with a view to premises complying therewith.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

There are seven licensed slaughterhouses in the Rural District ; of these six were used in connection with retail business at Brough, South Cave, Elloughton, Leven, Lund and Walkington, and one in connection with a wholesale business at Woodmansey. Slaughtering took place at the retail slaughterhouses on one and sometimes two days per week, and daily at the wholesale slaughterhouse. 599 visits were made for the purpose of meat inspection and a total of 12,569 animals were inspected ; this being, with the exception of a few isolated cases, all animals slaughtered in the district.

The accompanying table gives the number of animals inspected and the number of carcasses and part carcasses and organs condemned.

Inspections of food other than meat were made during routine inspections of food premises and on receipt of complaints and the following were condemned :—

1 tin Salmon (weight 7½ ozs.).

1 tin Corned Beef (weight 6 lbs.).

12 tins Bulgarian Peeled Tomatoes (Total weight 26 lbs. 4 ozs.).

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Inspected	2,499	1,671	351	4,722	3,273	53
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	25	119	26	142	65	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	474	571	22	316	251	13
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	20.0	41.3	13.7	9.7	9.7	30.2
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	24	71	7	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	210	374	6	—	141	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.4	26.6	3.7	—	4.4	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	48	20	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	12	3	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

The number of persons retailing milk within the Rural District and Registered as Distributors was 24. Two premises were registered as Dairies.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

Licences issued under these regulations were as follows :—

Designation	No. of Licences Issued	
	Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin Tested	7	5
Pasteurised	15	5
Sterilised	17	6

Knackers' Yards

23 visits were made to the 3 Licensed Knackers' Yards, all of which are located in the Parish of Woodmansey.

Factories

There are 46 factories within the District and 43 inspections were made during the year.

Conditions were found to be satisfactory with one exception, where the sanitary accommodation was defective and informal action was taken to remedy this. One Certificate of Adequate Means of Escape in case of Fire was issued.

Housing

In accordance with the programme submitted to the Minister in 1955, 202 houses, mainly in the parishes of Skidby and Welton, were inspected. As a result, 10 Demolition Orders and 41 Closing Orders were made, and 24 Undertakings (2 not to use for human habitation and 22 to repair) were accepted. In addition 73 informal notices to repair were issued.

8 families from condemned houses were rehoused by the Council and negotiations commenced for the purchase of certain sites in the villages of Bishop Burton and Welton for redevelopment. 13 houses in Clearance Areas and 3 subject to Demolition Orders were demolished.

Arrangements for the rehousing of the four remaining families occupying hutments at the White Cross Camp, Leven, and West Camp, Brough, had been completed by the end of the year.

Twenty-four Improvement Grant Applications under the Housing Act, 1949, were received and grants to the value of £3,680 were offered in respect of 20 houses. The Council continued to give guarantees to Building Societies.

Five applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, and in each case the landlord gave the appropriate Undertaking.

Nuisances

The various complaints received during the year may be summarised under the following headings :—

Defective Drains and Dykes.....	17
Regarding Manure, Refuse and Smells	6
Keeping of Pigs and other Animals..	4
Insects.....	3
Requiring Minor Repairs to Houses.	2
Other Nuisances.....	2

All these complaints were investigated and informal action taken where necessary.

Atmospheric Pollution

From the 1st June, 1958, the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, became operative. These require that industrial and commercial premises shall operate their plants with a minimum emission of dark smoke, grit and dust.

Observations of chimneys serving industrial premises were made on appropriate occasions but no offences were recorded. Various owners have been approached with a view to the elimination of smoke and as a result one boiler has been fitted with a moving grate and ram feed, and coke is being used in three small vertical boilers.

Refuse Collection

The collection and disposal of refuse and pail closets and ashpit contents from all the premises within the district, with the exception of isolated properties, continued satisfactorily. Weekly collection was made from 2 Hospitals,

2 Military Establishments, some 200 business premises and 6,190 houses. Of the last mentioned, 1,259 have pail closets and 268 have ashpits, and the contents of these were collected weekly. Five vehicles and 21 men were employed.

Disposal was by controlled tipping : for the Southern part of the area at Old Brickyards, North Ferriby, and for the Northern part of the area at Blue stone pit, Walkington.

Negotiations for the use of two pits near Etton were continued but in view of the financial implications of a conditional planning permission in respect of this proposal, it was decided that the scheme should not be proceeded with and that tipping should be concentrated at the Old Brickyards Tip, North Ferriby.

A lease for a period of 25 years was secured on this tip, together with an additional 25 acres of adjoining land. The need for mechanical equipment to handle the increased volume of refuse and also to carry out work necessary to strengthen the southern boundary of the tip against flooding from the River Humber, became apparent. A demonstration of an appropriate type of tracklaying machine was arranged and following this an order was placed. Delivery of this angledozer and scraper is expected early in the new year and will coincide with the cessation of tipping at Bluestone Pit, Walkington, and allow for the building of a Garage and Mess Room.

The concentration of tipping at North Ferriby will involve longer journeys to tip for the refuse vehicles operating in the northern part of the district and in view of this, it was decided to replace two of the present 10 cubic yard vehicles with 18 cubic yard vehicles equipped with power presses. These will be capable of carrying a full day's collection in a single load and thus minimise travelling time to tip.

The litter Act, 1958, came into force in August of this year. It is hoped that the provisions of this Act—which make it an offence to deposit litter in any place in the open air to which the public have access—in conjunction with other matters such as local anti-litter campaigns and the provision of litter bins in suitable places, will lead to a substantial reduction in the litter nuisance.

Twelve additional litter bins were erected in the district during the year, bringing the total to 38.

Rodent Control

Notice was received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that the rat destruction service operated by them was to be run down during the twelve months commencing on 1st April, 1958.

It was anticipated that much of the work previously carried out by the Ministry would be taken over by the Council and in view of this, it was decided to employ an additional Rodent Operator and to purchase an additional van for rodent control purposes.

During the year 1,331 visits were made to private properties, 514 premises being inspected and 157 premises treated for varying degrees of infestation. Council owned properties, including sewage works and refuse tips, were inspected and treatments carried out when infestations were discovered.

A series of sewer treatments was carried out in June in 7 sewerage systems and this required the laying of baits in 153 manholes.

R. J. WILCOX,

Public Health Inspector.

